

# THE C A S E

Of the Impeached  
LORDS, COMMONS,  
AND  
CITIZENS;  
Truely Stated.

---

PSAL. 75. 5, 6.

*Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in him, and he shall bring it to passe. And he shall bring forth thy Righteousnesse as the Light, and thy judgement as the noon day.*

ACTS 16. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

*And when it was day, the Magistrates sent the Sergeants, saying, Let those men go. And the Keeper of the prison told this saying unto Paul, the Magistrates have sent to let you go: now therefore depart and go in Peace. But Paul said unto them, they have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison, and now do they thrust us out privily? nay verily, but let them come themselves and fetch us out. And the Sergeants told these words unto the Magistrates: and they feared when they heard that they were Romans. And they came and brought them, and brought them out, and desired them to depart out of the City.*

---

THE  
C A S E

Of the Impaired

FORDS, COMMODITY



The first of these is the fact that the  
 second of these is the fact that the  
 third of these is the fact that the  
 fourth of these is the fact that the  
 fifth of these is the fact that the  
 sixth of these is the fact that the  
 seventh of these is the fact that the  
 eighth of these is the fact that the  
 ninth of these is the fact that the  
 tenth of these is the fact that the

## The Case of the Impeached Lords, Commons and Citizens truly stated.

**T**He Lords and Commons in Parliament, in the moneths of March and April, and May last, taking into their serious Consideration, the *absolute necessity of disbanding the greatest part of the Army*, after the total Reductment of the Kingdom, for the present ease of the people from Taxes and Free-quarter, and the speedier relief of Ireland, then in danger to be irrecoverably lost; did thereupon pass some Votes and Declarations for *disbanding the Foot, and some Regiments of Horse of the Army*, and sending them into Ireland, under the Commands of two Major Generals, Skippon and Massey, and imployed Commissioners from both Houses to the Army, for that purpose, where they *engag'd many Officers and Soldiers* for that expedition. But by the under-hand practices of Lieutenant General Cromwel, and his Confederate Officers and Agitators, the relief of Ireland was not only obstructed, but wholly frustrated; and the Major part of the Army animated, to enter into a *solemn Engagement*, not to disband upon any terms, till they had obtained satisfaction from both Houses, to certain high Proposals and Demands; which the Houses for quietness sake, and Irelands better Accommodation (though with some disparagement to their Honor and Power) condescended unto. But the conclusion of all their first Demands, was so far from satisfying those restless Spirits (who had other designs to carry on; since visible to all men) that they

\*See their Declaration for disbanding the Army. 28. May. 1647.

\*The XI Ac. cused Members Answer to the particular Charge of the Army. p. 10. 11 12:13. A Vindication of 167 Officers come off from the Army. The Agitators Letter to L. G. Cromwell, March 30. The Armies Engagement.

encouraged them to greater Insolencies, and higher Demands  
 • Of June 8. 10. then ever, comprised in their *\* Letters, Proposals, Remonstrances*  
 14. 17. 20. 23. *and Manifestoes in June and July following.* of purpose to  
 27. July 1. pick new quarrels with the Houses and City too, and to keep  
 themselves in an intire body, to carry on their dangerous Plots  
 against all opposition. In pursuance, whereof they first with a  
 party of Horse commanded by *Cornet Joyce, forcibly and trea-*  
*terously \* seized on the Kings own royal person at Holdenby, upon*  
*false presences,* and removed him thence into the *Armies quar-*  
*ters,* contrary to his own, and the *Commissioners of both Houses*  
*Protestations;* refused to resign him up, or dispose of his Per-  
 son according to the Houses Votes; removed the *Guards,* ap-  
 pointed by both Houses from him; put new *Guards* of their  
 own upon him; who excluded the *Scotts Commissioners* from  
 any access to his presence against the *Law of Nations and Votes*  
 of both Houses; and yet then granted free access for all *Ma-*  
*lignants* to him, and admitted *Malignant Chaplains* to attend  
 him with the *Book of Common prayer,* and all *Episcopal Cere-*  
*monies,* which they so much decried heretofore as *Anti-christian.*  
 Neither rest they here, but refusing to disband even after  
 all their Arrears were promised to be payd or secured by the  
 Houses; they mutinously and rebelliously (against the express  
*Votes and Commands* of both Houses, and desires of the City)  
 march up in a warlike manner towards London, threatening to  
 force the Houses and plunder the City if they had adhered to  
 them, in case they granted not their unreasonable desires by  
 the short time prefixed to them, approaching within few miles  
 of the City with their whole body, seizing the Block-houses  
 on the River by violence, quartering their Forces round about  
 it, and sending their Warrants for provisions to Constables,  
 within the very lines of Communication. Whereupon the  
 Houses to provide for their own safety and the Cities, if the  
 Army should invade them by open force; both Houses on the  
 11. of June by *Ordinance,* appointed a *Committee of Lords and*  
*Commons,* to joyn with the *Militia of London,* to consult, ad-  
 vise and put in execution *all ways and means,* which in their  
 judgments might be necessary for the safety and defence of the  
 Kingdom, Parliament and City, and to raise horse and foot for  
 that

\*The Lord  
 Mountagues  
 Letter & Nar-  
 rative, June 8.  
 Mr Rymes his  
 Narration to  
 the House of  
 Peers, June,  
 17. 1647.



that purpose &c. Of which Committee some of the afterwards impeached Commons, and now imprisoned and impeached Lords were Members; which Committee after some few meetings (in hope of a final pacification) was discontinued; and the Houses by the Armies daily approaches, enforced to repeal sundry of their last Votes, Remonstrances and Ordinances to quiet their distempers. After which concession, the Army did not only publickly censure them for it in print; but like wise declare their dissatisfaction by all the Houses had done or promised, unless the Commons would presently purge their House from all Members disaffected to these their mutinous Practices, on t suspend no less then eleven of their Eminentest Presbyterian Members as once from sitting in the House, before any particular proofs or impeachments against them, upon a meer general and illegall Charge sent from St Albons (then the head quarters) June 14. Upon which, though the House after full debate resolved June 25. That by the Laws of the Land, no indgment could be given for their suspension upon that general Charge, before particulars produced and proofs made; yet the Army threatened to march up to Westminster, in case they were not removed from sitting or voting in the House; Whereupon the Members voluntarily withdrew themselves, and afterwards put in their Answers to the false and scandalous particular Articles the Army afterwards sent up against them, of purpose to wound their Reputations, without any intention to bring them to their Legal Tryals, being never able to prove the least Title of those Articles, of which the whole House and Kingdom know them to be guiltless. Upon this their voluntary withdrawing, though the Army and their Instruments took occasion to traduce them as guilty, yet they began to draw their quarters, and disperse themselves further off from London; but with a Resolution to take the first occasion of returning thither before they were sent for, the gaining of the City and Tower of London into their Custody, and placing of their own Guards upon both Houses, and mould them to their own pleasures, being the main design of their first approaches towards it. And no occasion of returning, being given by the Houses or City, who complied with them in all their unreasonable desires, they thereupon projected

See the Letter and Re-  
constrance  
om his Ex-  
cellency and  
e Army. p.  
9.

to make one unreasonable demand more, which might in all probability occasion it; and they divide the City and both Houses one from another; and that was to dissolve the Houses to repeal the Ordinances for the New Militia of London, (which no ways concerned the Army in point of interest or right) and to restore the old without any exceptions to their persons, or any cause alledged, or once acquainting the City therewith, to whom both Houses and the Army too were most deeply engaged. Hereupon Sir Thomas Fairfax sends a Letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, intimating the Officers and Armies desires, that the New Militia of London might be altered, and the Old revived, without ever acquainting the City or their Commissioners in the Army therewith: Upon which Letter alone (the House being very thin, and most Members driven away by the ministers) on July 22. in the afternoon the Ordinance for the New Militia, made by unanimous consent of both Houses, when full and free, May 4. to continue for a full year, was suddenly voted in the House of Commons, by some few casting voyers to be repealed, before 3 months expired; and a New Ordinance for reviving the Old Militia, drawn up, passed, transmitted to the Lords House about 7 a clock at night, when the House was empty, and then presently passed without any debate, (though moved to be put off by some, till the City to whom they were so much obliged; and whose safety and priviledges it so highly concerned) were acquainted therewith, and heard what they could obj. t against it, who never had the least intimation of it till it was past. The pretence for this hasty passing, was, to prevent the the Armies speedy march to Westminster, if the Houses refused to pass it; and the Cities opposit in against it, if not passed before their Notice of it; but the real design was to discontent the City, and enforce them to some act or other, as might give the Army occasion to march rather against them, than against the Houses, and engage them and their party in the Houses against the City and their Friends. This Ordinance of Repeal being made known to the City, the next day, being Saturday, June 24. they were much discontented at it; and meeting at a Common Council, voted unanimously against it, as a great injury and affront unto them; both because

because the Houses and Army never recognised them therewith, but did it on a sudden, in this House without their privity, or any reason alleged, or just exceptions to the New Militia in the Ordinance for such an alteration, which so highly concerned their safety and privileges; and because the Revocation of this Ordinance, upon no other grounds but the Armes desire, might justly shake all other Ordinances for securing the vast sums they had lent and advanced upon the Excise and Sale of Bishopps Lands, and for their Indemnity, and make them repicable at the Armes pleasure, as well as this, to their utter undoing. Whereupon they resolved to Petition the Houses on Monday morning for the Revocation of this hasty injurious Ordinance of July 23. for selling the New Militia, and drew up a Petition then for that purpose; which the Sherriff and Commons-Council presented to the Houses on Monday the 26. of July: After which about a thousand Apprentices, and young men of the City, without any armes at all, came with another Petition of their own to both Houses, wherein they Remonstrated, that they were heirs apparent to the City, whose Rights and Privileges they were sworn to defend; and the Houses had oft times promised to maintain; That the ordering of the Cities Militia was the Cities Birth-right, belonging to them by Charters confirmed in Parliaments, for defence whereof they had advanced their lives and fortunes as far forth as the Army; and therefore desired it might be returned into those hands, in which it was put by the whole Cities consent, by the Ordinance of the 4. of May: Upon reading these Petitions in the Lords House, they were pleased to revoke the Ordinance of July 23. and resume that of May 4. by a new Ordinance of July 26. which they sent down to the Commons, where some Apprentices were over-earnest and urgent to get the Ordinance passed, refusing to suffer some Members to go out of the House, till they had passed the new Ordinance sent from the Lords, or to come out of the House into the Lobby, when they were divided upon the Vote, about it, which at last they passed about 3 of the clock: Whereupon most of the Apprentices departed quickly into the City, without any further disturbance. After which some disorderly persons, most of them Maligants, &c. disbanded

Souldiers,

Souldiers, not Apprentices (by the instigation of some Malig-  
nant, Sectaries and Friends of the Army) gathered about the  
Commons door, and grew very outrageous, enforcing the  
Speaker to take the Chair after the House had adjourned, not  
suffering him or the Members to depart the House, till they had  
voted: *That the King should come to London to treat with the  
House about a peace.* With which violence the Common-  
Council of London being acquainted as they were sitting in the  
Guild Hall, they presently sent the Sheriffs with such assistance  
as was ready at hand (the Militia then being in an unsettled con-  
dition by the Houses own act, and contradicting Ordinances)  
to suppress the tumult, and rescue the Members; who there-  
upon hasting to Westminster, did their best endeavours to effect  
it; and at last pacified the unruly rout, and conducted the  
Speaker in safety to his Coach and lodging about nine of the  
clock at night, which was as much as could be expected from  
the City, in this interval of their Militia's unsettlement. The  
Lords adjourned their House till Fryday morning; the Com-  
mons only till the next morning being Tuesday, against which  
time the New established Militia provided a strong Guard for  
the House itself. Whether the Speaker and Members repaired a-  
bout 10 of the clock safely without any interruption, and there  
sat securely, till they agreed to adjourn the House till Friday  
morning following, upon this ground; that the Lords had ad-  
journed their House till that time, and had made a peremptory  
Order for all their Members then to attend the House, notwith-  
standing any former leave granted to be absent. The next day  
being the monthly fast the Speakers and Members met at Mar-  
garers Church in Westminster, and there kept the solemn Fast  
without disturbance: Where Mr Speaker in the Church com-  
plained Publickly to St Ralph Ashton, and other Members sitting  
near him, to this effect; *That there was a great scandal raised  
on him in the City, which did much trouble him, as that he had  
left the House, and was now away privately to the Army, or inten-  
ded so to do; That he had no such thought, and scorned to do such  
a base, unjust and dishonorable action; and would rather die  
in the House and Chair, then desert them for fear of any tumults.*  
Which being spoken in the Church and presence of God on this

solemn Fast day, when he would not dissemble, makes most men conclude, his secret departure to the Army the very next day, proceeded not from his own judgment or inclination, but from some strong invitations or menaces sent from the Army by those who contrived this desperate plot to divide the City & Houses, and bring up the Army to inthrall them both. On Thursday Morning early the new renewed *Militia* of London, to prevent all future disturbances to the Houses, made publike Proclamation throughout the City & Suburbs, & set up printed tickets at Westminster & other usuall places within the Line, that if any person or persons should offer to disturb either of the Houses or their Members, the Guards should apprehend them, and in case of resistance kil or shoot them. Yet notwithstanding the Speaker in the evening stole away through Hyde Parke in his Coach to the Army, and went to Windfore to the Headquarters, accompanied with Sir *Ar. Haslerig* & other Members, who met him by the way. On Friday morning about 140. Members or more met at the Commons House, expecting the Speakers coming, whither the Serjeant coming without his Mace, being demanded where the Speaker was, answered, he knew not very well, and that he did not see him that morning, and was told he went a little way out of town last night, but he thought he would return, & expected to meet him at the House. After which being somewhat strictly interrogated by some Members about the Speaker, he suddenly withdrew himself, and could not be found, till the House had chosen a new Speaker & Serjeant, and procured a Mace, and then he returned with the Mace carried after him under his mans cloke, which he said he had been seeking out all the time of his absence. The House, after two houres attendance, sent 4 of their Members to the Speakers house, to inquire what was become of him; who returning reported from his servants, that he was gone forth of town the evening before, & was not likely to return that day, and that they conceived he was gone to the Army: whereupon they resolved to chuse a new Speaker after some debate, and called *Mr. Henry Pelham* to the Chaire; after which they chose a new Serjeant in the absence of the old. In the meane time the Lords assembling in their House upon speciall

ciall Order and Summons received a Letter of excuse from  
 the Earle of Manchester for his absence by reason of some  
 indisposition befallen; whereupon they chose the Lord  
 Willoughby of Parham their Speaker in his roome, having  
 frequently changed their Speaker this Parliament, as they  
 saw occasion: And about three of the clock that day, the  
 Commons presented their new Speaker to the Lords sit-  
 ting in their Robes, after the accustomed manner, who ap-  
 proved of their choice, to prevent a discontinuance and  
 falter of the Parliament for want of Speakers to adjourne  
 and continue it, and prevent all scruples which might arise  
 thereupon. This done they proceeded to vote and act as  
 a Parliament, which they might lawfully doe. First they  
 voted in the eleven wrongfully impeached Members, and  
 others unjustly questioned by Cromwells and his confederates  
 practise in the Armies name, to take away their Votes to  
 attend the service of the House, which they accordingly did:  
 Next they revive and set up the Committee for the Safety  
 by an Ordinance of both Houses; authorizing them to joyn  
 with the Committee of the restored City Militia; and by se-  
 verall Votes & Ordinances gave power to these Commis-  
 sioners for the raising and raising of Forces, appointing chiefe  
 Commanders and Officers; issuing out arms and ammunition for  
 the safety and defence of both Houses and the City, against all  
 such who should forcibly invade them: which Votes & Or-  
 dinances for their self-defence (warranted by the very Law  
 of nature, as the Armies Declarations assert) were not passed  
 nor put in execution, till the Army under Sir Tho. Fairfax  
 (recruited extraordinarily every day, without & against the  
 Houses Orders) were on their march towards London, & most  
 contemptuously disobeyed the Votes and Letter of both Houses,  
 inhibiting them to come within 30. miles of the City: which  
 Letter Sir Thomas put of his great humility refused to much  
 as to answer, or take notice of: whereupon the Army drawing  
 near the Houses and City in a warlike manner, with a reso-  
 lution to force & assault them by violence; thereupon the  
 Committee of Safety and the Militia of London by Ordi-  
 nance and speciall command of both Houses, raised new  
 Forces of Horse & Foot, mounted some of their Cannons,

manned



manded some of their Works, and made preparations only for their own defence, as they might lawfully do, and had done so quietly, by vertue of that supreme power of both Houses, which furnished, and after voted down this perfidious *Assembly*, who now refused to obey their Masters commands, and marched up against them with much rage and furious enemies. To countenance this their treachery and rebellion the more, they draw the Speakers & fugitive Members of both Houses to sit in Council with them in the Army in nature of a Parliament, and to signe an *Engagement*, to live and die with Sir T. Fairfax and the Army in this quarrell. Whereby they were so animated, that Sir Th. Fairfax raised the Traine-Bands of *Hartfordshire* and other Counties, to joyn with the Army, and march up against the Houses and City, who were so desirous of peace, that they sent Commissioners & Agents sundry times one after another to mediate an accord, and keep off the Army from approaching neare the City, who were exceedingly slighted, & could obtain no termes of peace or agreement from them, unless they would unworthily yeeld to desert both Houses & the impeached Members, contrary to their *Engagement*, Covenant and duty, renounce and call in their own Declaration then newly published; relinquish their *Militia*, and deliver up all the Ports and Line on the Westside of the City next to *Westminster* into the Armys hands; together with the *Tower of London* and Magazines in it, disband all their Forces, put all the *Reformados* out of the Line, withdraw all their Guards from the Houses, and receive a Guard of such Horse & Foot within the Line as the Army should appoint to ward the Houses; demolish their Works, and suffer the whole Army to march in triumph through the City, as absolute Conquerors of it and both Houses too. To all which dishonourable and base conditions (worse then any the King or Cavaliers would or could have put upon them, in the condition and posture of defence they then were) the Aldermen and Common Council, to their eternall dishonour and infamy, suddenly and unexpectedly condescended. Whereupon a Party of the Army entred the Line, seized the Ports agreed upon, and on the 6. of August the Ge-

verall brought the fugitive Speakers & Members to the House  
 with a strong party, (who might have returned at their plea-  
 sure before without any Guard, had they pleased) placed  
 the Speakers in their Chaires, out of which they were justly  
 voted, without any Order of the Houses, the Lords House  
 being then adjourned during pleasure; where the Gene-  
 rall was set in a Chaire of State, and received speciall thanks  
 for this service from the Speakers in both Houses names,  
 who made him *Generalissimo* of all the Forces and Forts  
 of the Kingdome to dispose of them at his pleasure, made him  
*Constable of the Tower*, Voted the common Souldiers one  
 moneths gratuity for this service, besides their pay; left all  
 their Guards to his disposing, and to mock God, as well as  
 men; Voted a publike day of Thanksgiving, to be kept  
 both in the City and throughout the Kingdome, for their re-  
 storing the Parliament to its Honour and Freedome, in this  
 forcible and dishonourable manner, not to be patterned  
 in any age: After which the Generall and his whole Army  
 marched through the City in greater triumph and State,  
 then ever William the Conquerour, or any of his Successors  
 did; takes possession of the Tower, turnes out the honest  
*Lieutenant* there, who royally entertained him, without  
 any cause assigned; displaceth most Governours in other  
 Forts and Garrisons, though settled by Ordinance and spe-  
 ciall Votes of both Houses; alters the *Militia* of the City,  
 sets up a new *Militia* in Westminster and Southwark divided  
 from that of London, contrary to severall Ordinances, and  
 the Articles of the Treaty; causeth the Line and Works a-  
 bout the City to be demolished, drives away most of the  
 Members by menacing *Declarations*, procures an Ordinance  
 by meere force and violence to passe the Houses, declaring  
 all the Votes, Orders, and Ordinances of one or both Hou-  
 ses from the 26. of Iuly to the 6. of August, to be null and  
 void, which the Commons had soure or five times laid aside  
 and refused to passe upon the question; and then by confe-  
 deracy with the fugitive Members, procured the Lord May-  
 or and divers Aldermen and Citizens of London, who had  
 shewed themselves most faithfull and active for the Par-  
 liament all these Wars, and done more service for them  
 then

then any in the Army, to be impeached of *High Treason*, and shut up Prisoners in the Tower, procures the Recorder, Sir John Maynard, and Commissary Copley, without any legal hearing or examination to be suddenly thrust out of the House, and some other Members to be suspended, and all those questioned who sate or Voted in the Speakers absence, and no lesse than seven Lords ( viz. *Theophilus* Earle of Lincoln, *James* Earle of Suffolke, *James* Earle of Middlesex, *George* Lord Berkly, *Francis* Lord Willoughby, *John* Lord Hunston, and *William* Lord Maynard, who had ever adhered to the Parliament ) to be impeached of *High Treason*, sequestred the House, and committed to the black Rod, who sate and Voted in the House in the Speakers absence ( by colour of a speciall Order made before their departure, that every Member of the Lords House should there attend ) upon pretext, that they had levied Warre against the King, Parliament and Kingdome. When as they acted nothing but in the House, or at the Committee of Safety and the Militia by expresse Order and Authority of both Houses, for the Parliaments and Cities just defence against a malicious and rebellious Army then marching up hostilely against them, contrary to both Houses Votes and Orders without any authority but their owne.

This is the true state of the case of the impeached Lords, Commons and Citizens, who have been eagerly prosecuted by the Army and their Confederates in the House, when those Malignant Lords who levied actuall warre against King, Parliament and Kingdome, exempted from all pardon heretofore by Votes and Ordinances of both Houses, as Traitors and publike Enemies to the Kingdome, are suffered to go unprosecuted, yea pleaded for in the Houses, and permitted to walk freely about the City, and repaire to the King in the Armys Quarters, while these faithfull Lords, Members and Citizens are shut up prisoners, and prosecuted day by day, without any proof or guilt to make good the Charge.

The sole question then will be, who are the real Traytors, and actuall endeavourers or raisers of a new Warre against

against the King, Parliament and Kingdome, in this case, whether the impeached Lords, Members, and Citizens, or the Army and their Confederates, and fugitive Members, who excited them to match up thus to London against both Houses and the City, without any Authority from the King, Parliament, Kingdome, and contrary to both Houses expresse Orders, Letters and Commands?

Certainely, if indifferent disinterested Members and Persons may be Judges, or Umpires in this case, or the consciences of the accusers themselves may be Judges, those Lords, Members, and Citizens lifting and raising forces onely for their owne just and necessary defence by expresse Ordinances, Votes and Orders of both Houses of Parliament, was so farre from being high Treason, or levying of a new Warre in them, that it was a just, necessary and lawfull in them, both by the Law of Nature, Scripture, the Statutes of the Realme, the practice and resolutions of both Houses, and of the Army it selfe in their defensive warres against the King and his assailing forces, and a duty to which their Covenant and publike Trust ingaged them unto, under the paine of Perjury and Treachery both to the King (taken violently by a commanded party out of both Houses custody, and detained prisoner from them in the Army against their Votes and Commands) and to the Kingdome, Parliament, and City, to whose preservation and defence they had so many Obligations against a mutinous and rebellious Army, marching up thus hostilely against them without any just ground or Authority at all, but the executing of their owne reasonable plots and designs both upon the King, Kingdome, Parliament and City, as their subsequent proceedings manifest: And every Thiefe may as justly accuse each honest man of Treason and levying a new Warre, if he doth but provide and weare a Sword or Pistoll to resist him when he comes to take his purse, or breake open his house, as the Army and their Confederates may those Lords, Members and Citizens of Treason and levying a new Warre, by this provision of Forces and Armes to defend themselves in case the Army should violently assault the Houses or the City in a rebel-

rebellious and hostile manner, without shedding one drop of blood, or marching out of their Lines to fight with them, though they gave them just occasion; and therefore Sir Thomas Fairfax and the Army in their Remonstrance of August 18. 1647. p. 19. 20. confesse ingenuously, That if those pretended Votes, Orders and Ordinances whereby War was leiv'd against those Members of both Houses who fled to the Army, were then good (when as they were made) and valid, though they should now be repealed, yet ~~we~~ with the SPEAKERS and those Members aforesaid in opposing of them while they were of force, must needs remaine Transgressors still, and yet God and we are thanked for it. To avoid which dangerous worke, they forced the Houses (by a more horrid force then that of the Apprentices, and this menacing Treasonable Remonstrance, to passe an Ordinance, 20. August, 1647, for declaring all Votes, Orders and Ordinances passed in one or both Houses, since the force on both Houses, July 26, untill the six of this present August to be null and void. Of purpose to excuse themselves from this very guilt of High Treason, in leiving warre against the King, Kingdome and Parliament, which they would most iniquiously fasten upon others who are innocent, to evade their owne guiltinesse.

But neither God nor man will be long thus mocked or deluded by them: and this present Age and all future Generations, will conclude at last in despite of all opposite Powers and Evasions; That the Generalls and Armies refusing to disband upon the Votes and Ordinances of both Houses; seizing the King, and rescuing him from the Commissioners of both Houses with an armed party, marching up forcibly to London against the Houses expresse commands, surprizing the Bloock-houses at Gravesend by force, with the slaughter of some of the Garison there settled by the Houses; falling violently upon Sir Robert Pyes men in their quarters, and wounding some of them neer Greenwich where they were billeted by the Houses Order, without any provocation, impeaching and seizing on some Members of the House, and carrying them Prisoners to the Headquarters, against their wills; enforcing the Houses to null and

and repeal their owne just Votes and Ordinances, recruiting the Army with many thousands of new Souldiers, raising the Train-bands of the Countreys, marching up to London in a body, seizing the Forts in Southwarke and Westminster, coming in arms to the very Houses with the fugitive Speakers and Members, putting a Guard of Horse and Foot of the Army upon both Houses, threatening by force to keep divers Members out of the House, and pull them out by head and shoulders if they presumed to intrude into them, forcing away most of the Members from the Houses; marching through the City in triumph, throwing downe their lines and works, seizing upon the *Tower of London*, and the *Isle of Wight*, beleagring the *City* and *both Houses of Parliament* of purpose to enforce them at their pleasure, sending strange and treasonable Remonstrances and Papers to the Houses to passe contrary to their Votes and judgments, and utterly ruining the Countrey with Taxes, Free-quartering upon them against the Peoples wills, and lifting twice the number allowed by the Establishment, when there is no apparent Enemy in the Kingdom, nor Order of the House for such strange recruits, their violent impeaching of these innocent Lords, Members, and Citizens, and saying publikely in the Army and Houses, *That the longest sword must carry it, and the Army will have this or that, whether the Houses will or not; and that we are all but their conquered Slaves, and Passalls, and all we have is theirs, having wonne it by the sword: and the Speakers and Engaged Members Confederacy, and Engagement to live and die with the Army in these their Treasonable proceedings, is no lesse then High Treason in good earnest in them all, and an actual Levying of Warre against King, Kingdom, Parliament, and City;* for which God and men will one day bring them to exemplary punishment, if they unfainedly repent not of it, and give some Honourable publike reparation to those Innocent Faithfull Lords, Members, and Citizens, they have most falsly and injuriously impeached, and imprisoned for those very Treasons and practises of which themselves are only culpable.

This



This being the true state of the impeached and imprisoned persons case, we may justly stand amazed at the strange insolency and impudency of the Council of the Army, in their late Humble (alias most arrogant) Representation, presented by some of them to the Houses of Parliament, Decemb. 7. 1647. Who though in most of their former Remonstrances, they had pleaded this, to be the Hereditary Freedom of all Subjects (since Voted by both Houses) freely to Petition the Parliament without restraint; as some of their fraternity have frequently done of late in a most seditious manner; yet they fall pell-mell upon the Common Council of London only for Petitioning the Houses for relief of their imprisoned fellow Citizens; and on the Common House and Members too, in this most saucy language: pag. 21.22. And now also we must earnestly desire that the proceedings against those Citizens, and others lately impeached, may be hastned, and out of their fines and confiscations, some part of reparation may be made to the Countries adjacent for the aforesaid damages, which the crimes of those persons and others in the City did (1) first bring upon them; And indeed, without something done against those persons for example to others, we do not see (when it shall withdraw) with what safety or freedom the Parliament can sit longer at Westminster, especially when we find the Common Council (through the Parliaments and (2) Armies lenity) to take the boldness already (in the face of both) to intercede for the relief and acquittal (or rather justification) of those impeached persons, (who indeed are but fellow-delinquents (we doubt) to most of that Council) as if that so actual, immediate, and (3) horrid a force upon both and the whole Houses of Parliament, and the levying of War in abatement and prosecution thereof, and of that concurs (4) Treasonable engagement, were already forgotten by them to have been any crime; the consideration whereof, and of the renewed confidences of Master Gewen, and some other Members of Parliament (known to have been partakers, if not principalls in the same things) who yet (5) presume, and are suffered to appear again in the House (as in those

(1) Rather the Armies Rebellion against the Houses.

(2) It seems the Army rank themselves in equipage with the Parliament: and in their lenity, not justice, that we enjoy our lives and estates.

(3) Your force upon the Houses and their Members, was more horrid then the Apprehensions; yet continued even in this Treasonable Representation.

(4) Your Engagements not disbanded, &c. were far more Treasonable.

(5) It is more presumption in you and your Cromwell, to thus to tax the House Members, then for these to be in the House, being not impeached: and no such Tortors, as these your Grandees

things

things there had not been so much fault, as to render them less worthy of continuing in that highest trust) makes us begin to fear, that,

The worst of them is better and better, then Cromwell, Irton, or the best of you, whose projects be true.

Only the Speakers and Members who signed the Engagement are concerned in this affair, as well as you, not Houses.

While so much of the same leaven (through idleness and moderation) is left behind, it may shortly spread, till even the (6) worst of the eleven Members (notwithstanding their double crimes) be again called for in, unless the House (by some exclusive resolutions and proceedings) do timely prevent the same; we hope therefore the Parliament will weigh these things, and specially (ere it be too late) consult (at least) their own safety and the Kingdomes: if not ours and the Armies, their poor servants, and something concerned with (7) them (especially) in that affair.

cr. 5. 28.

By this printed Passage, the whole world may plainly discover the unparalleled insolency, malice, injustice of the Saints and Council of the Army, (who \* exceed the very deeds of the wicked) against the wrongfully impeached Citizens and Members, whose principall Prosecutors and Accusers they are; this Representation being sent of purpose to promote the Lords impeachment in the Commons House just when it was there debating, though since laid aside for want of proofs, and matter, to make up a charge against them; and yet they, with the impeached Aldermen and Citizens must be still prosecuted, imprisoned, and not released, nor the falsely impeached and suspended Lords and Commons re-admitted into the House for fear of displeasing the Generall and Grand Council of the Army, who are really guilty of all the \* Crimes and Treasons which they would falsely charge on these to excuse themselves, and of Cornet Joyce his matchlesse Treason in plundering the King out of the Parliaments possession, whom yet they never questioned, nor impeached for it.

see the Projects:  
a word to  
G. Cromwell;  
which fully demonstrates.

If this be the justice and charity of these Saints, the Generall and Council of War (who have not yet learned that lesson and common rule of justice from our Saviour, *Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do unto them.* for this is the Law and the Prophets, Mat. 7. 12. Nor that lesson of John Baptist (a burning and shining light, but yet no new one) even to Soldiers themselves; *Do violence to no man, neither accuse any man falsely,* Luke 3. 14.)

God

God deliver all honest and innocent Persons from such malicious  
 prosecutors, such unrighteous Judges, and \* *men of violence*. But  
 let this be their retributed *dominus* cordially, and their Persecu-  
 tors terror: \* *Evil shall hunt the violence man to overthrow him*.  
*His mischief shall remain upon his own head, and his violent dealing*  
*shall come down upon his own pate*: God hath spoken it in his word,  
 and it shall most certainly come to passe in his due time, if they  
 can but with faith, and patience, wait upon him till its accom-  
 plishment, without fainting or despair.

\* Psal. 140. 1.

\* Psal. 140. 11  
Psal. 7. 16.

Now because the *Generall, Councell and Army* are so eager in  
 pressing for justice upon some *Members*, and the imprisoned *Al-*  
*dermen and Citizens*, pretending them guilty of the *Apprentices*  
*force upon the Houses* ( of which there is no evident proof ) to re-  
 quite their kindnesses we shall evidently demonstrate there is  
 greater cause for the Houses and City to crave justice against  
 them, as being far more guilty of forcing the Houses in a *horrid*  
*and desperate manner*, then the *Apprentices*, who so far they ex-  
 ceeded in this respect.

First, they and the *Army* marched up in an entire body from  
 their quarters towards *London* to force the Houses, against their  
 expresse Votes, Orders, and the Cities desires: The *Apprentices*  
 did this, having no command from either House, not to repair  
 to *Westminster*, nor no Members sent to them as Commissioners  
 to stay their march, as the *Army* had; whom no doubt they  
 would have better obeyed then the *Army* did the Houses Com-  
 missioners.

Secondly, the *Apprentices* were all unarmed, without Swords  
 or sticks in their hands, and not above one thousand or two at  
 most: whereas the *Army* were all furnished with Swords, Mus-  
 kets, Pikes, Billoes, Armes, Staves, and a train of Artillery, and  
 marched up with *Banners displayed* in a body of fifteen thousand  
 fighting men or more.

Thirdly, the Armies force and violence proceeded from their  
 own mutinous disposition, and the personall malice of some of  
 their chief Officers against the *xx* eminent *Members*, and others  
 who crossed their private designs, without any just provocation,  
 or preceding president of such a force and rebellion in any other

of the Parliaments Armies. But the *Apprentices* force as it was successive too, so it was encouraged and occasioned by the Armies to revive the *Ordinance* for the Cities *New Militia*, passed by unanimous consent of both Houses when full and free; which the Generall and Army had forced the Houses to repeal when thin, and under their power and terror, against the rules of Honour and Justice before one quarter of the time for which they settled it was expired, without any notice given to the City or new *Militia*, or charge or exceptions against them, to which they might make answer.

4. Fourthly, the *Generall, Council* and *Army* in a forcible manner impeached divers eminent Members, forced their withdrawing, suspension, and expulsion from the House, and never desisted till they had driven them out of the House and Kingdome: which done, they pressed a new purging of the Houses from many other Members, under pretence of Malignancy, and their compliance with the *King* and His Malignant party, even when and whiles themselves were complying and holding Treaties with the *Apprentices*, never impeached, nor pressed the suspension or exclusion of any Members, nor kept any one Member forcibly out of the Houses, but onely kept most of them in till they had granted their Petition, and repealed the Ordinances and Votes which the *Army* had forced from them some three daies before.

5. Fifthly, the *Army* impeached and forced the Houses in and by sundry printed *Treasonable Declarations, Remonstrances, Manifestoes, Letters*, and *Representations*; published to withdraw the City and Country from, and animate them against the Houses and Members, for divers weeks and months together; and when their first Demands, as Soldiers, were all granted; yet still they insist on new and Higher Demands as Subjects and Statesmen. Whereas the *Apprentices* force was soon ended, and they did no such thing, and desired nothing but what immediately concerned the City and themselves.

6. Sixthly, the *Army* and their Grandees by Letters and menaces induced and forced the *Speakers* and some *Members* (contrary to their trust and duty) to desert the Houses and repaire to the Head quarters, and there to enter into a strange *Engagement*, to live

live and die with them in their quarrel against the impeached Members, and others who deserted not, but continued in the Houses, and the Citizens who adhered to them. And by a *Treasonable Declaration* August 18. they declared all the Votes, Orders and Ordinances made in both Houses without any force from July 26. to August 6. to be null and void; and by putting their own two armed Guards upon the Houses, by a party of 1000 Horse drawn up to *Hide Parke*, and with *Cromwells*, *Iretons*, and other Officers, menacing high Speeches in the House, they enforced the Houses against their former resolutions to pass an *Ordinance* to declare them null and void; threatening to take all the Members of both Houses that sat and voted in the *Speakers* absence as *Prisoners of War*, to try them by *Martial Law*, and pull them out of the Houses by head and shoulders if they presumed to intrude into the Houses, &c. By which occasion they forced away many of the remaining *Members*, and by force obtained their desires. The *Apprentices* never did any thing half so forcible and *Treasonable*, as these matchlesse affronts and insolencies of the Army.

Seventhly, the chief *Contrivers* and *Abettors* of the *Armies* violence and force against the Houses and Members, were perfidious degenerated *Members* both of the *Army* and *Commons House*, who acted and plaid their parts in both for their best advantage, as *Cromwell*, *Ireton*, *Rainsborough*, *Harrison*, *Fleetwood*, with other Officers who received their Commissions and wages too from the *Parliament*, and therefore were obliged more then others to obey, and not thus openly to force, affront, and rebel against them. Whereas none of the *Apprentices* were Members, nor any of them in Commission or pay as Mercenaries or Servants to both Houses.

Their force therefore upon the Houses in these, and many other respects being far more horrid and treasonable then the *Apprentices*, and the occasion of theirs; they ought in Law and Justice to be first, and most exemplarily punished; the rather, because they still persist therein even in this their last Representation of December 7. (as high and treasonable as any of their former Papers) whereas the *Apprentices* ended in few howers, and was never since revived.

In brief, their own dear friend, Mr. Oliver St. John, His Majesties Sollicitor Generall, in his Argument of Law, concerning the Act of Attainder of High Treason of Thomas Earle of Strafford, as a Conference in a Committee of both Houses of Parliament, published by Order of the Commons, An. 1641. directly proves the Generall Lieutenant Generall, Councel and Army, more guilty of High Treason in levying war against the King, Kingdome, Parliament, and now listing and quartering, and setting Soldiers upon the people in their own Houses against their wills since the Votes for their disbanding, then ever Strafford was; his Argument being an expresse Arraignment and Attainder of them, and these their late proceedings, ex post facto, as those who shall review it will at first discern. And if his Argument passe such a sentence against them, the whole Kingdome cannot but judge them guilty.

**FINIS.**





